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## NEW HESPERIIDAE FROM TRINIDAD AND PERU (LEPIDOPTERA: RHOPALOCERA)

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Descriptions of five new species of American Hesperiidae are presented in the following pages, together with illustrations of parts of the male genitalia. Types of all the species are deposited in The American Museum of Natural History, while paratypes, where available, are in other collections.

### **Celaenorrhinus bifurcus,** new species

Figure 3

This species so closely approximates *eligius* Cramer in size and maculation that it is doubtful if the two can always be accurately separated on their superficial characters. In specimens at hand the principal differences between them appear to be in the fringes of the hind wings of *bifurcus* being feebly checkered; the rather prominent white spot in interspace 1 toward the base, usually found in *eligius*, being either very minute or entirely absent and replaced by a black dot in *bifurcus;* and in the two small but distinct white dots in interspaces 4 and 5 just below the subapical series of *eligius* being either very minute or absent in *bifurcus*. Both sexes are similar in appearance.

The form of the male genitalia of *bifurcus* materially differs in the claspers from that of *eligius*. In *eligius* the terminal arm of the clasper is normally comparatively short, rather broad, the ventral edge and apex evenly rounded, with a small, sharp hooklike point at the junction with the dorsal edge. In *bifurcus* the terminal arm is longer and narrower, somewhat bulged at the base, from where it is bent obliquely upward and tapers narrowly just before the apex which is split into two prominent thornlike processes, the lower one directed outwardly and the upper one obliquely upward.

EXPANSE.—Male, 44 mm.; female, 46 mm.

TYPES.—Holotype male, Mt. Tucuche; allotype female, Lady Chancellor's Road, St. Ann's (Pinkus). Paratypes: one male, Santa Cruz Valley (Huntington); one male, locality unknown; one male, Fondes Amandes Road (Pinkus). The holotype and allotype are in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History; one paratype is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the other two paratypes are in the collection of the author.

All of the localties mentioned are in Trinidad, British West Indies.

### **Pythonides eminus,** new species

Figure 1

MALE.—Upper side: primaries violaceous, a dark brown outer marginal band widening from the apex to the inner margin, where it is very broad; a band of black

spots beginning between veins 9 and 10 and extending around the end of the cell; a black band beginning narrowly near the center of the costal margin and extending through the cell to the inner margin, where it is very much broader. Secondaries dark brown except the basal third, which is violaceous, crossed by a narrow brown stripe and with a brown spot above vein 7 near the base. Fringes concolorous.

Beneath: primaries violaceous brown, paler in the lower half, an indistinct, narrow, brown submarginal band and another extending from the costal margin around the end of the cell to the inner margin. Secondaries a little paler than the primaries, with two indistinct, narrow, darker bands, one submarginal and the other discal.

Thorax and abdomen above blackish, beneath dark brown. Head above, collar, shoulder-covers, and tegulae brown. Palpi beneath dark brown with a few paler brown hairs intermixed. Legs brown, with one pair of spurs and no tuft on the hind tibiae. Antennae black above, brownish beneath.

EXPANSE.—34 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—Male, Yumbatos, Peru (Klug), in collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

This species looks somewhat like a small individual of *Pellicia costimacula* Herrich-Schaffer, on the upper side, the secondaries are not so produced anally as in that species, and there is no hair tuft from the basal costal area of those wings. *Eminus* differs from the other *Pythonides* (*Ate* Godman and Salvin) species in having no tibial tuft in the male. There does not seem to be any previously described species in this genus with which *eminus* may be confused on the superficial characters.

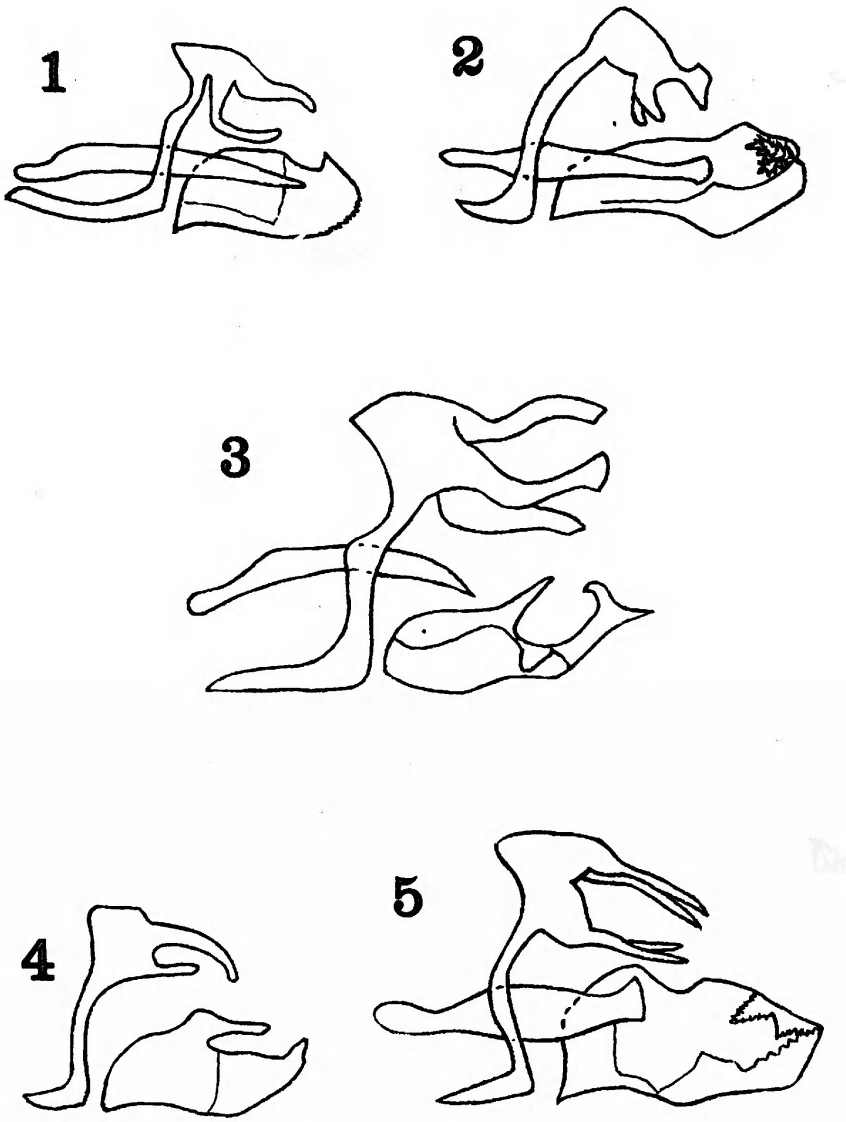
The uncus is a single arm slightly depressed toward the apex. There is a well-developed scaphium; the saccus and oedagus are long; the claspers are rounded at the apex, with a short dorsal tooth and some serrations on the outer part of the ventral edge.

### **Pythonides juxta,** new species

Figure 4

MALE.—Upper side: primaries pale brown, a marginal blackish band, a large, irregularly squarish, velvety black spot through the cell to the inner margin, basal half of the costal margin black, a triangular black spot bordering the end of the cell; on the outer edge of this spot there are two white hyaline subapical spots in cells 6 and 8. Secondaries velvety black with an indistinct, paler outer marginal band. Beneath dark brown, the primaries darker in the basal half, an indistinct, narrow, darker outer marginal band, the triangular spot bordering the cell end less distinct than above, the two subapical spots repeated. Secondaries with a narrow, indistinct antemarginal darker band, a broader, indistinct dark spot through the cell enclosing a small paler streak. Fringes concolorous.

Head and body dark brown above and beneath, a few paler brown hairs on the abdomen beneath. Palpi brown beneath with ochreous hairs intermixed. An orange spot beneath the eyes. Pectus same color as palpi. Legs brown, one pair of spurs and a long dorsal hair tuft on the hind tibiae. Antennae black above, paler brownish beneath.




MALE GENITALIA

Fig. 1. *Pythonides eminus*, new species. Peru. Type.
Fig. 2. *Potanthus maracanae*, new species. Trinidad. Paratype.
Fig. 3. *Celaenorrhinus bifurcus*, new species. Trinidad. Paratype.
Fig. 4. *Pythonides juxta*, new species. Peru. Type.
Fig. 5. *Rhinthon proximus*, new species. Trinidad. Paratype.

FEMALE.—Same as the male, but the pale areas on both sides are more pronounced, thus making the dark bands more prominent, especially beneath.

EXPANSE.—Male, 36 mm.; female, 32 mm.

TYPES.—Holotype male and allotype female, San Antonio, Peru (Klug), in collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

This species is superficially very much like *Quadrus noctis* Lindsey, but differs in the form of the dark maculation and has the two subapical spots on the primaries which are lacking in *noctis*. It also has but one pair of spurs on the hind tibiae whereas *noctis* has two pairs. The form of the male genitalia also differs in the two species. In the genus *Pythonides*, *juxta* is somewhat like the previously described *eminus*, differing from it in the form of the dark maculation, the presence of the two subapical spots, and the hair tuft on the hind tibiae. This species does not exactly agree with characters given for the genus in that the hair tuft of the hind tibiae is dorsal and does not proceed from the inner side.

The uncus is a single, strongly developed arm, slightly curved downward. The saccus and oedagus are short. The claspers terminate in a tapering, slightly upcurved arm pointed at the apex, with another dorsal arm from near the base, projecting obliquely upward and then forward.

**Potanthus maracanae**, new species

Figure 2

MALE.—Upper side: primaries black; a bright fulvous discal band, divided into spots by the veins, extends tapering from the basal half of the inner margin to just under the cell-end in interspace 4, from where it is continued around the end of the cell as a series of small elongate spots, one in each interspace from 5 to 10 and as a costal marginal stripe to the base of the wing, where it broadens and extends a little into the base of the cell. The spot of the discal band in interspace 1 does not reach the lower edge of the cell, thus leaving a narrow black area between it and the lower margin of the cell. In occasional individuals there may be also one or two minute fulvous spots in the cell near the apex. Fringes paler brownish, sometimes becoming fulvous toward the anal angle. Secondaries black, with a discal band of four elongate, bright fulvous spots forming on oblique patch; lower part of the cell and area between the discal band and inner margin of the abdominal fold, as well as the inner margin of the fold itself, covered with long fulvous hairs. Fringes fulvous, becoming brighter toward the anal angle.

Beneath: primaries. The area occupied on the upper side of the wings by the fulvous spots from the upper part of that in interspace 1 to the costal margin and along it to the base of the wing is here paler yellowish than the rest; the apex and outer marginal band, which becomes very narrow below vein 2, are fulvous brown; the basal area and lower half of the cell, the base of the wing, a large spot toward the outer margin in interspace 2, all of the interspace 1 (excepting sometimes a small yellow area near the center of vein 2), and all of the area below vein 1 are black. The

apex of the cell is crossed by a narrow black bar. Secondaries yellowish, the area occupied by the fulvous discal patch on the upper side is faintly paler than the rest of the wing. Along the outer margin of the wing the veins are a little paler, producing the appearance of a marginal band of slightly darker, elongate spots, which are longest toward the anal angle: an ill-defined stripe of black scales lies along the inner margin of the abdominal fold.

Head, palpi, collar, tegulae, thorax and abdomen fulvous brown, with a slight greenish tinge. Palpi beneath brighter fulvous, sometimes with a greenish tinge, some scattered black scales intermixed. Pectus and thorax bright fulvous, sometimes with a slight greenish tinge. Abdomen whitish with a narrow, central brown line. Legs fulvous. Antennae above black with a yellow band at the base of the club, beneath fulvous, spotted with black at the joints, the basal half of the club and just below the base of it entirely fulvous, the apiculus fulvous.

FEMALE.—Dark brown above, a little paler beneath. The fulvous hairs of the body, head, palpi, and pectus are darker than in the male. The abdomen beneath has a much broader central brown stripe than that of the male.

EXPANSE.—Male, 30–34 mm.; female, 30–34 mm.

TYPES.—Holotype male and allotype female, Maracas Bay, in collection of The American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes: one male and five females, Maracas Bay; one male, Brasso; one male, Botanical Gardens, Port-of-Spain; one female, Fondes Amandes Road, in collection of the author; one male, two females, Maracas Bay; one male, one female, Botanical Gardens, Port-of-Spain; one male, Brasso; one female, Cascade Mountain Road, in collection of Mr. A. S. Pinkus; one male, Brasso; one female, Palo Seco-Erin, in collection of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; one male, Brasso; one female, Palo Seco-Erin, in collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.; one male, one female, Maracas Bay, in collection of the British Museum of Natural History.

All of the localities mentioned are in Trinidad, British West Indies, and all specimens were collected by Mr. A. S. Pinkus.

This insect is a close ally of *epictetus* Fabricius, but it is slightly larger in size and usually lacks the small but conspicuous fulvous spot found in the lower part of the cell of the primaries of *epictetus*. When present, this spot is very minute and not conspicuous in *maracanae*. *Maracanae* still more closely resembles the insect identified by Dr. Lindsey as *eudesmia* Plotz, on the upper side usually differing from it in the less extended fulvous areas (this difference may be obliterated by the variation in individuals) and the brighter tone of the fulvous areas. In *eudesmia* the subapical spots are limited to two, which are much more elongate than those in the band of spots in *maracanae*, and are never connected with the discal band as they are in *maracanae*. Beneath, the palpi of *eudesmia* are more yellowish and lack the greenish tinge. The form of the male genitalia of *maracanae* materially differs from that of *epictetus* and *eudesmia*.

It may be possible that this insect has been previously described under some other name, but it has been impossible to identify it from any of the published descriptions.

**Rhinthon proximus,** new species

Figure 5

MALE.—Upper side: both wings brown, immaculate. Fringes a little paler. Primaries with a narrow, indistinct stigma below vein 1 toward the base.

Beneath: a little paler than above. Primaries in the apical, outer, and inner marginal areas paler than the rest of the wing. There is a purplish suffusion on both wings, which is more prominent on the secondaries.

Body brown. Tegulae, shoulder-covers, collar, head, and palpi above brown with yellowish hairs intermixed. Beneath, the palpi and pectus are yellowish intermixed with brown. Thorax beneath yellowish gray. Abdomen beneath sordid whitish with a central brown stripe. Legs brown, paler interiorly.

FEMALE.—Similar to the male; wings more rounded, without the stigma.

EXPANSE.—Male, 38–40 mm.; female, 42 mm.

TYPES.—Holotype male and allotype female, Putumayo River region, Peru (Klug), in collection of The American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes: one male, Tabaquite, Trinidad, British West Indies (Pinkus), in collection of the author; one male, Tabaquite, in collection of Mr. A. S. Pinkus; one male, Palo Seco-Erin, Trinidad, British West Indies (Pinkus), in collection of the British Museum, London, England.

The male stigma differs from that of typical *Rhinthon* in that it lies along the lower side of vein 1 instead of along the upper side of that vein. Superficially *proximus* resembles *megalops* Godman, but it differs from that species in the form and position of the stigma of the male. The form of the male genitalia is also quite distinct from that of *megalops*.